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Germans, Czechs Conclude Treaty To Establish Ties

PRAGUE, Dec. 11 (UPI)—West Germany and Czechoslovakia today signed a treaty laying the foundation for normal relations and announced the establishment of full diplomatic ties.

The announcement followed the treaty-signing by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Strougal.

The establishment of diplomatic ties ends an estrangement that dates from the German invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1938 and marks another step in Mr. Brandt's campaign to normalize West Germany's relations with East European countries, a policy that has won the chancellor the Nobel Peace Prize.

The preamble to the six-point treaty said West Germany and Czechoslovakia "will put an end once and for all to the painful past" in their relations.

There was solemn silence as Mr. Brandt and Mr. Strougal put their signatures to the treaty in a cavernous neoclassical hall in Zernin Palace, on a hilltop overlooking Prague.

Mr. Strougal, seated to the left of Mr. Brandt, signed the friendship treaty for the Czechoslovak government. Adding their signatures were West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, fresh from the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels, and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Strougal.

Four Notes Signed

In addition to the treaty the two statesmen signed four accompanying notes, including a call for the restoration of full diplomatic relations—that was immediately fulfilled—a protocol on humanitarian issues and a note on Berlin.

The signing ceremony took place two and a half hours after Mr. Brandt became the first West German chancellor to set foot on Czechoslovak soil.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry announced that ambassadors would be appointed in "the near future."

Mr. Brandt arrived at 3:03 p.m., and in a short statement at the airport said that "the terrible events of the past cannot be nullified" but the treaty will "open the way toward new, peaceful neighborliness."

"The treaty is an excellent chance for improving bilateral relations," he added.

Mr. Strougal, who welcomed Mr. Brandt at the airport, said the treaty was an "important sign of peaceful coexistence."

The 28-hour visit marks the first time a ranking West German statesman has come to Prague.

Mr. Brandt signed non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970, and a similar agreement with Communist-ruled East Germany a year later.

Hungary and Bulgaria, the only East European countries which still do not have full relations with West Germany, have said that they were ready to sign diplomatic treaties with Bonn after Czechoslovakia and West Germany reached an accord.

A high-ranking West German diplomat is going on to Sofia and Budapest later this week to conclude negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Hungary.

Main Issue

The main issue on the Bonn-Prague negotiations was resolved in August. It nullified the 1938 Munich agreement, which had ceded Czechoslovakia's western territories to Hitler's Germany. Final agreement and Mr. Brandt's visit, was delayed by more than two months over Bonn's last-minute demands that its consulate have a right to represent West Berlin institutions.

A tentative solution to the Berlin problem was proposed by Mr. Scheel during his visit to Moscow last month. Although accepted in principle, the details of the agreement, which would allow West Berlin courts and institutions to bypass the consulate by dealing directly with their counterparts here, still have to be worked out.

The setback to the White House on the trade issue came on two votes in which House liberals, concerned about Soviet domestic repression and restrictions on Jewish emigration, sided withawks who oppose détente.

By a vote of 319 to 80, the House approved an amendment by Rep. Charles A. Vanik, D., Ohio, which would prohibit credits to the Soviet Union if the President determined that Moscow denied its citizens the right to emigrate or charged more than a nominal fee for exit permits.

The House then voted, 326 to 106, to let stand a section of the bill which applied the same restrictions to the granting of non-discriminatory tariff arrangements to the Russians.

Not Rights, But Gifts

In defending his amendment, Rep. Vanik declared: "These credits are not rights, but gifts that can be offered by the American people. The gift is an internal affair of this country. This amendment is in the American tradition. There is no security for the United States in the oil and gas fields of Siberia."

This appeared to be a compromise on the question of under whose auspices the conference should be held—the United Nations or the Big Two. Egypt favored the former.

Al Ahram also reported that two U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft flew over Egypt yesterday—the sixth such reported incident since the Middle East war began Oct. 6.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, Israel officials denied Egyptian charges that prisoners of war had been tortured by Israel.

An army spokesman said that Israel regularly informed the International Red Cross on the capture of prisoners. The Red Cross representatives were allowed to visit camps and hospitals to check the condition of prisoners and their treatment, he said.

"The treatment of prisoners taken by the Israeli Army was in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, and they, in fact, released them," he said.

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Chancellor Willy Brandt and Premier Lubomir Strougal signing the treaty yesterday.

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Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (right) greeting Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Measure Goes to Senate

House Ties Trade Bill To Soviet Emigration

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—The House today approved the administration's trade reform bill by a wide margin, but only after barring both credits and tariff concessions to the Soviet Union until it allows its citizens to emigrate freely.

Passage of the measure, on a roll-call vote of 327 to 140, marks a major step forward for the administration in its efforts to liberalize world trade. The victory was marred, however, by a severe setback to the White House's hopes for a rapid increase in economic relations with the Soviet Union—one of the key ingredients of détente.

In another action, the House overwhelmingly approved President Nixon's \$1.2-billion request to help Israel replace its arms losses in the October war. The House approved the authorization, 364 to 52, and sent it to the Senate over objections by congressmen that the Defense Department had justified a need for only \$1 billion and that the aid could further hold up Arab oil for the United States.

An amendment by Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ill., to recognize the Arab's desire for Israel to withdraw from Arab territory taken during the 1967 war was defeated by 324 to 52.

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Other representatives, however, expressed concern that the provision on Soviet trade might provoke an unfavorable reaction from the Kremlin, with possible ill effects for Jews still seeking to leave.

"I think we are playing Russian roulette," said Rep. Barber B. Conable, R., N.Y. "I regret the

rigidity of the position on which Congress has adopted."

Rep. Sam Gibbons, D., Fla., said he was concerned about "a possible adverse reaction against Jews."

U.S. Jewish organizations hailed the action. A spokesman for the National Conference on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6).



BREAKFAST MEETING.—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert photographed before their meeting in Brussels yesterday.

And 'Re-Examine Relationships'

Kissinger Cautions NATO It Must Resolve Differences

By John M. Goshko

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 (WP).—The 15 NATO foreign ministers concluded their winter meeting today after having been given a polite but unmistakable warning by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger: "that the health of the alliance depends on resolving the differences between America and its West European allies."

His words were a reminder of the strains that have developed within the alliance in recent weeks as the result of the Middle East conflict and the growing feeling in the United States that the Europeans are not carrying their fair share of NATO defense burdens and costs.

Because of the shadow cast by these factors, the meeting was unique in the recent history of the 25-year-old NATO alliance. For the first time in many years, the foreign ministers—and the defense ministers whose meeting took place last week—found themselves preoccupied more with NATO's internal rifts than with the problems of joint defense against the Soviet-led East European bloc.

U.S. Irritation

During the month preceding the meeting, Mr. Kissinger and other top Nixon administration officials had made little effort to disguise their irritation over the attitude of the Europeans. There had been widespread expectation that Mr. Kissinger would adopt a scolding attitude at his first NATO meeting since becoming secretary of state.

Instead, Mr. Kissinger, both in his speech to the NATO Council yesterday and in today's press conference, opted for a softer line. The recurring theme running through all his remarks was Washington's recognition that there are two sides to the various arguments going on within NATO and that the way to resolve them is through mutual understanding and compromise rather than retribution.

For example, he took pains today to play down the implications of yesterday's clash between himself and French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert over allegations that the United States might be dealing with the Russians over the heads of its allies. Without referring by name to Mr. Jobert, with whom he has a long-standing personal friendship, he said: "It is mistaken to consider this meeting as an arena of titanic confrontation."

He added: "At the time of the formation of the NATO alliance, the Soviet threat seemed pervasive and the world was relatively

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Questions Gift of Papers

Weicker Challenges Nixon On Claim of 'Full' Tax Audit

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., today challenged President Nixon's statement that the Internal Revenue Service had conducted a "full field audit of my income tax returns for 1971 and 1972."

Sen. Weicker released an 11-page legal analysis he has sent IRS asserting that Mr. Nixon's controversial gift of vice-presidential papers valued at \$576,000 to the National Archives was not properly made for him to claim deductions on his income tax returns.

Although Sen. Weicker asserted, "There was no gift," he repeatedly declined to say that Mr. Nixon was not entitled to the deductions. "I've listed what the IRS are," he said during a press conference. "The determination to what's to be done should be made by the IRS."

In challenging Mr. Nixon's statement on Sept. 5 that the IRS had conducted a full field audit of his 1971 and 1972 tax returns, Sen. Weicker said that neither the General Services Administration, the recipient of the gift, nor the National Archives, the appraiser of the gift's value, had been contacted by the IRS.

"I think it's very clear... that a full field audit took place," he said. In a Dec. 10 letter to David C. Alexander, commissioner of the IRS, Sen. Weicker said, "In a gift situation involving a donor, donee, and appraiser, for the IRS not to have initiated two out of three principal parties clearly raises questions about the thoroughness of its review or audit."

Serious Questions

The controversial tax-deductible gift was a major reason for Mr. Nixon's payment of only \$98 in federal taxes in the last three years of his annual salary of \$200,000.

The Washington Post reported last June that there were serious questions about whether the 1969 gift of papers had been made under the National Archives Act, which requires that the gift be made by July 25, 1969.

Mr. Nixon's lawyers, however, did not act to select and separate the 392 pieces of documents that constituted the gift until November or December, at least three months after the statutory deadline—and did not provide the IRS with a description of the gift until March 27, 1973.

According to Sen. Weicker's

memo, if Mr. Nixon was making his gift by execution of a deed, then several conditions had to be met: Mr. Nixon had to sign the deed himself, the deed had to be delivered before July 25, 1969, the GSA had to accept the deed and the deed had to identify what was being given. "The March 27, 1969, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rockefeller Resigns to Seek '76 Presidential Nomination

By Stephen Isaacs

ALBANY, N.Y., Dec. 11 (WP).—Nelson A. Rockefeller announced today he will resign as governor of New York in one week.

He is turning over the governorship to Malcolm Wilson, his lieutenant-governor for the last 15 years. Mr. Wilson, 59, is a conservative who served for 20 years in the state legislature before becoming Mr. Rockefeller's running mate.

Mr. Rockefeller, 65, will be seeking the Republican presidential nomination in 1976, which he has sought and lost three times.

He told reporters here today that he is quitting so that he can devote himself full time to the National Commission on Water Quality, of which he is chairman, and to his new National Commission on Critical Choices for America, an ambitious effort—financed so far by the Rockefeller fortune—to study, understand and control the changing forces in the world.

That study is due to be completed early in the next presidential election year, 1978. The governor insisted today that he was not trying to ride the commission into the White House, but his advisers have told him that the commission is a perfect vehicle to get him exposure and the forward-looking image they think he needs.

The governor has been making what amount to campaign appearances around the United States the last several months to test the atmosphere for his candidacy, with his new image of toughness, realism and, in effect, conservatism.

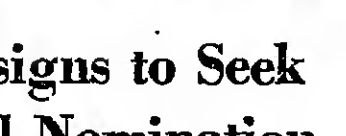
Memories of 1964

He has never recovered psychologically from the bruising he took from delegates during and after the 1964 Republican convention, where he was ridiculed as a liberal pariah.

He has deliberately moved to the political right in the decade since, culminating in his order to have state police storm Alcatraz Prison in 1971 and his hard-line, mandatory life-sentence legislation passed last year on drug offenders.

Mr. Rockefeller will be 68 by 1976 and is showing his years. But he is hoping to counteract that both by his seemingly boundless energy and by his

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker



Libya Also a Topic

Sadat, Assad Meet in Cairo On Joint Position for Geneva

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The leaders of Egypt and Syria met today to formulate a common bargaining position at next week's Geneva peace conference, officials sources said.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez al-Assad of Syria, meeting for a second consecutive day of discussions, also conferred on Egypt's faltering relations with Libya, the officials said.

The sources said the two leaders gave particular attention to a statement by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday that Israel would not discuss peace with Syria until Damascus hands over a list of Israeli prisoners of war.

Egypt and Israel previously exchanged their prisoners, but Syria has refused to discuss this question.

Diplomatic sources here suggested that Damascus would use this issue as a bargaining weapon at the Geneva conference.

In other developments, Egyptian officials said they hoped for some kind of breakthrough before the new year on the separation of Egyptian and Israeli armies.

Talks on this subject broke down last month but may be one of the first points on the Geneva agenda, before the talks adjourn until after the Israeli general elections, Dec. 31.

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will deliver the opening address in Geneva, followed by the chief Russian and American delegates.

This appeared to be a compromise on the question of under whose auspices the conference should be held—the United Nations or the Big Two. Egypt favored the former.

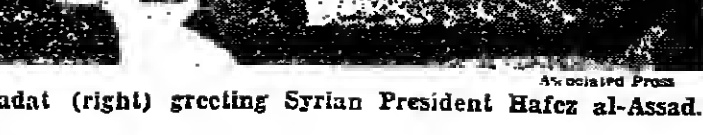
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Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (right) greeting Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

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Possible Burglary Motive

Watergate Unit Investigating Role of Hughes-Nixon Links

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Senate Watergate committee is investigating the possibility that the Watergate burglary was an attempt to discover whether Democratic party chairman Lawrence H. Hughes had any damaging information linking Hughes and the Nixon administration.

Residence of Nixon Now Legal Issue

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The question of where President Nixon lives has become a legal issue as tax experts yesterday said that he was not required to pay taxes in Washington or California. The White House said over the weekend that Mr. Nixon has not taken either here or in California during his tenure in the White House.

The reason, the White House said, is that while Mr. Nixon has a principal residence in Washington, he has no secondary residence in any state when his term expires. The law says such an official must have to pay D.C. taxes if he lives permanently and not intend to return to his state when his term expires. The White House further said that Mr. Nixon is not required to pay California taxes, though he votes there, because he is a resident of Washington.

Stack Either Way
It's hard for him to say he is in California, and in the meantime, he lives in Washington. Mr. Cohen said, "I don't know either way or the other," he added.

Robert F. Kennedy, chairman of the Washington Bar Association's section, said, "He tries to get it two ways. Generally the law is designed to prevent an official from paying taxes in two states. Here you have Mr. Nixon saying he's not a California resident and doesn't have to pay taxes there but he is a Washington D.C. resident and has to pay taxes here."

Porter added that it is his belief that Mr. Nixon's lawyers found a "narrowly defined" way that might exempt him from paying taxes in either location.

California taxation official yesterday said that the state has a right to Mr. Nixon's tax data for the department. Mr. W. Longworth, assistant secretary, said the purpose is to determine whether Mr. Nixon owes any taxes.

Walter F. Mondale, D., said that President Nixon's statements "make the possible case for real, long-term tax reform."

Speaker Named
Assembly in N.J.
NEWTON, N.J., Dec. 11 (AP).—Black Baptist minister has been selected as the speaker of the 1974-1975 session of the New Jersey Assembly.

Senate counsel, acknowledged yesterday that the Senate committee is pursuing the "theory" that the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in was carried out to discover what information, if any, Mr. O'Brien had about activities involving Mr. Hughes that could prove embarrassing to the Nixon re-election campaign.

"That's a theory," Mr. Dash said. "This is one of a number of theories we are presently operating on. This is a viable theory. It may not prove to be true, but it is one we are operating on at the moment."

In addition to serving as Democratic party chairman from 1968 to mid-1972, Mr. O'Brien also heads a public relations firm which, he has acknowledged publicly, was on a retainer from Mr. Hughes beginning in 1969.

The new direction of the committee's investigation was made public yesterday in federal court papers filed in connection with a suit by employees of the Hughes organization who are seeking to bar the Senate committee from questioning them in private sessions. A federal judge has thus far refused to stop the committee from privately questioning the Hughes employees.

Among the documents filed in connection with the suit is the transcript of the Senate committee's Dec. 4 executive session in which the committee's lawyers questioned Mr. O'Brien about his knowledge about connections between the Hughes organization and Mr. Nixon.

Although it has been known for several weeks that the Senate committee was investigating a reported \$100,000 election campaign contribution from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Nixon's friend, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo—as well as the relationship of Mr. Nixon's brother, F. Donald Nixon, to former Hughes aide John Meier and Hughes business dealings in Nevada—the minutes of the Dec. 4 committee session are the first suggestion that Mr. Hughes' affairs may be linked to the Watergate break-in and attempted bugging of Mr. O'Brien's telephone.

At one point in the Dec. 4 session, Mr. Dash stated: "Mr. O'Brien's files were the subject of search in the break-in of the Democratic National Committee. It is not an exaggeration to say that we are reviewing the relationship that Mr. O'Brien has with the Hughes Tool Co. and his personal knowledge of the particular matters we are now inquiring into—his own personal knowledge of the contribution involving this money [the \$100,000], his own personal knowledge of an relationship between Mr. Meier, Mr. Donald Nixon, and all these other matters."

Comments by the assistant chief committee counsel, Terry Lenzner, indicate that the Watergate burglary may have been generated by the same concern which caused an earlier but apparently abortive attempt to burglarize the safe of Las Vegas newspaper publisher Henry Greenspun.

Mr. Lenzner also said that "we have received allegations in our interviews and testimony that the \$100,000, while stated by Mr. Rebozo to have been for the presidential election, served a dual purpose; that the other purpose was that it was to be considered in return for which the Hughes Tool Co. received special benefits, special decisions by the administration on a variety of matters."

Impeachment Dispute
Meanwhile, House Judiciary Committee Republicans agreed at a caucus yesterday to press for "expedient action" on the possible impeachment of President Nixon.

Without directly criticizing the Democratic Judiciary chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., the committee's 17 Republicans set the stage for charges of foot-dragging against the 21-member Democratic majority.

"There were some apprehensions expressed that they might want to string it out, to the country's detriment as well as our own," one member said after the session.

While not setting a timetable for the committee, the Republican members made two procedural suggestions that may draw controversy at a meeting of the full committee. They urged that the preliminary phases of the investigation be turned over to a "manageable subcommittee," suggesting that it consist of five Democrats and four Republicans.

Second, they suggested that the subcommittee conduct all its work in closed session, on the ground that the proceedings are comparable to those of a grand jury in an ordinary criminal proceeding, which are protected from public disclosure.



CHRISTMAS SIGHTS—Blind children "seeing" Santa Claus with their hands at special party for them in Chicago. They felt his nose and beard, heard his jolly laugh and, like all other children, told him of the gifts they want for Christmas.

Fuel-Conservation Measure Passes Senate, Goes to House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Senate yesterday passed a bill putting federal money and authority behind an effort to conserve energy.

The bill would require labeling of automobiles and major household appliances as to their energy consumption, and make \$200 million available as loan guarantees in an attempt to produce a fuel-efficient car within the next 10 years.

The 75-15 vote sent the bill to the House, where no action is in prospect until next year.

Noting that the United States has the world's highest per capita energy consumption, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said use of gasoline is growing at 5 percent per year, while electricity consumption is increasing by 7 percent.

Despite some preliminary steps by the Nixon administration, "there has been little evidence of a basic commitment to a serious, long-range conservation effort," Sen. Jackson said. "Voluntarism alone will not do the job that must be done to reduce energy demand."

Miles per Gallon
A key section of the bill requires the Department of Transportation to draw up minimum standards for the number of miles a motor vehicle can get for a gallon of gasoline. These standards would require that, by 1984, the average fuel consumption by automobiles be reduced by 50 percent. The current average is 13.5 miles per gallon.

Starting within 90 days of passage, auto manufacturers would be required to label each car as to the average fuel costs a buyer could expect.

Yesterday, the government said that about one-fourth of all the trucks stops checked by the Internal Revenue Service in recent days were found in violation of federal price restrictions in diesel fuel sales to trucks.

The IRS said that in price checks at 833 truck stops it found 224 violations, which it described as an "abnormally high violation rate."

James W. McLane, deputy director of the Cost of Living Council, said that the council has ordered an IRS investigation.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, today told a joint congressional economic subcommittee, "the energy situation will confront the country with serious danger, difficulties and uncertainties."

Mr. Stein said that although "some estimates of our prospects are unrealistically pessimistic... it seems to me that a 15 to 20 percent cut in our oil supply must have a serious effect."

But there was one bright development on the energy front. A federal official said today that there was no reason why Americans may not use electric lights on Christmas trees inside their homes this season.

William E. Simon, head of the administration's new Energy Office, said, "I do not want American families to lose the festive spirit of Christmas because of the energy crisis."

But he said his office would limit other Christmas lighting, including outdoor promotional displays.

N.Y. French Agency's Windows Smashed
NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Protesters smashed the windows of a building housing the cultural services here of the French Embassy with rocks and bricks early today, police said.

Ten minutes after the incident a man who said he was a spokesman for the militant Jewish Defense League called United Press International to claim responsibility for the attack, which he said was a protest against French policy in the Middle East.

U.S. Senate Chiefs To Get Small Cars
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders are giving up their limousines and are shopping for smaller cars with better gas mileage.

They are not, however, looking for minis or compacts. And they plan to retain their chauffeurs.

"It has to be roomy because we have to go to official functions and part of our work is done in the car," said Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, today.

He said that the move to smaller cars was prompted by the energy crisis and that he hopes other officials will follow the example.

Auditors Saw Pressure by White House

By Paul G. Edwards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—Memos of a New York prosecutor stating that several Small Business Administration investigators and officials suspected the Nixon administration of suppressing a criminal probe of a supporter of the President were read into the record of a House hearing yesterday.

The memos by Lawrence J. Finnegan, assistant district attorney in Queens County, N.Y., told of his six-month effort to secure a copy of an SBA audit of organizations and companies run by Dr. Thomas W. Matthews, a neurosurgeon and proponent of "black capitalism," a concept backed by Mr. Nixon.

Dr. Matthews was convicted of income tax evasion in 1969, but was pardoned by Mr. Nixon 59 days after receiving a six-month sentence. He recently was convicted in Queens on 59 counts of diverting Medicaid funds from his Interfaith Hospital in New York for private use.

Dr. Matthews has been one of the President's strongest black supporters. Beginning in early 1971, Dr. Matthews' network of black self-help business enterprises in New York received \$1.3 million in grants, loans and contracts from a consortium of eight federal agencies headed by the SBA. By late 1971, an SBA audit showed Dr. Matthews' enterprises to be in hopeless financial disarray.

In his memos, Mr. Finnegan related that SBA auditors Marvin Shelton and Lewie Williams and former agency administrator Howard Greenberg depicted the Matthews aid program and alleged efforts to suppress federal prosecution of Dr. Matthews as White House operations.

Mr. Finnegan said that Mr. Shelton, who performed the SBA audit, told him that his report contained enough information to justify prosecution of Dr. Matthews for tax evasion and grand larceny of federal funds.

Mr. Shelton said that the Internal Revenue Service had been ordered not to prosecute the doctor and that there would be no prosecution on larceny charges to avoid the embarrassment of trying a man pardoned by the President, according to Mr. Finnegan.

Senate Approves Baby Death Study
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Senate passed a bill today to authorize a \$30-million three-year research program into unexplained infant deaths.

The study of the sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) would be carried out through the National Institutes of Health and through grants to public and nonprofit private agencies.

According to testimony before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, SIDS is the largest killer of infants between one month and one year of age, claiming an annual toll of at least 10,000 babies in the United States.

The bill was sent to the House by voice vote.

High Court Gives Police Right To Full Search on Legal Arrest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court voted 6 to 3 today to give police blanket authority to conduct a complete search of anyone they arrest lawfully.

The decision represented a victory for advocates of greater police latitude and brought a sharp dissent from the court's three liberal members.

In one of two search cases decided today, the Supreme Court overruled a ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court here which had told police they were only entitled to a "pat down" search when they arrested a District of Columbia man on an outstanding traffic warrant.

In searching the man, police turned up a cigarette package with heroin capsules in it. Under the circuit court ruling the heroin could not be used as evidence because the search exceeded constitutional limits.

Under today's Supreme Court ruling the heroin can be used as evidence.

Fact of Lawful Arrest
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The Supreme Court also ruled 6 to 3 to uphold a police search in a companion case from Florida. In that case, marijuana cigarettes were found on a college student arrested for failure to have a driver's license.

The court's majority said that the search was valid even though police regulations in this case did not require a full search or that the suspect be taken into custody.

"It is sufficient that the officer

High Court Gives Police Right To Full Search on Legal Arrest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court voted 6 to 3 today to give police blanket authority to conduct a complete search of anyone they arrest lawfully.

The decision represented a victory for advocates of greater police latitude and brought a sharp dissent from the court's three liberal members.

In one of two search cases decided today, the Supreme Court overruled a ruling by the U.S. Circuit Court here which had told police they were only entitled to a "pat down" search when they arrested a District of Columbia man on an outstanding traffic warrant.

In searching the man, police turned up a cigarette package with heroin capsules in it. Under the circuit court ruling the heroin could not be used as evidence because the search exceeded constitutional limits.

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"It is sufficient that the officer

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It is both the oil embargo and possible means of resolving the threat it poses that

The diplomacy of Mr. Kissinger will have to demonstrate that America is not giving up Western Europe to an oil shortage, or to the Russians, to serve its own ends. And Europe will have to recognize that it has its own responsibilities to Israel, and that it cannot at once challenge the Americans for being too hostile to Russia in the arms alert and too friendly in its general policies of détente. Given such common ground in the immediate crisis, the principles of NATO can be shown to be fundamentally correct, and the practical workings of the alliance can be progressively improved.

On the Protestant side, former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner can point out that as part of the council agreement, the Republic of Ireland formally declares for the first

It would doubtless be desirable, as Mr. Messmer has said, that the interested states try to surmount their differences by a

December 12, 1923

LONDON.—When Winston Churchill stepped down from the witness stand late today at the Old Bailey, where his libel suit against Lord Alfred Douglas is being tried, he had gone through a grueling cross-examination lasting six hours. Lord Alfred's counsel kept up a running fire of questions designed, he once paused to explain to the judge, to attack the credit of the witness.

December 12, 1898

PARIS—At the last meeting of the Paris Peace Commission, at which the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed, Le Temps says that when the moment arrived for the commission to read the text of the treaty, Sen. Frye rose and said that as the American Congress and possibly the Spanish Cortes would like to discuss the provisions of the treaty in secret committee, he thought it advisable not to give the text publicly.



At this juncture, nevertheless, all elements suspected of favoring a pro-Soviet posture are being eliminated from the Chinese

boundary, we never said that China wished to recover all the territories lost under the unequal (19th century) treaties. That is a rumor spread by the Soviet Union."

gressional committee which came over for the opening. The head Congressman spotted the Grundig and the reverberations of this mortal sin against U.S. industry rolled round the world, ending in the highest councils of State and Commerce. Only the outstanding capability of the director saved

The Dutch

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Obituaries

Dorothy Pound, 87, Widow Of U.S. Poet, Dies in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Dorothy Pound, 87, widow of the American poet E. E. Cummings, died Saturday at her home near Cambridge.



Mrs. Ezra Pound.

Trudeau Wins With Help of Third Party

By William Borden

OTTAWA, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau won a confidence vote in the House of Commons last night, and the way he did it was the Canadian government's recent moves toward an end of two-party co-

operation, following party lines customary, was 135 to 117. Progressive Conservatives, led by Mr. Trudeau's ally, Mr. Robert Stanfield, won one seat, had hoped to win the government and force

Mr. Trudeau to resign. The House has lost confidence in the government, due to its attempt, inconsistent and

frustrating energy policy, which would have led to the consumption of oil and the economy, declared Robert L. Field, the Conservative leader, in his party's motion at

the third-ranking party, New Democrats, which holds the balance of power in the Commons, and the government, saying that it would stay in

at least into the new year, again frustrating the Commons. The policy was only the

example of how the Trudeau government in order to survive, been forced to make com-

promises to the Socialist New Democrats during the 13 months of the election that reduced a minority position.

Investment Bill. It year, for example, when

Mr. Trudeau had a clear majority, introduced a rather weak control foreign investment

measures and then allowed it without action. This year, led by the New Democrats, addition, an emergency

bill party, the Liberals introduced a much tougher bill on subject, which passed two

ago. Liberals' anti-inflation leg-

islation was also influenced by the New Democrats' demand, summer, at an emergency

called to end a national emergency, cabinet ministers and the floor of the Commons

ed the poet's affection since 1925. When the poet died last year in Venice, neither Mrs. Pound nor their son, Omar, was there.

Mrs. Pound's mother, Olivia, was a noted late-Victorian novelist and a popular hostess of the literary life in London. Her father, Henry Hope Shakespeare, was a solicitor.

The girl first met the young poet in early 1909, soon after he arrived from the United States to seek his literary fortune. Pound was captivated by Miss Shakespeare and her circle of friends, chief among them William Butler Yeats. Mother, daughter and poet were frequent companions thereafter.

One of Pound's early poems, "Campanella: To Be Sung Beneath a Window," was written for her.

Mrs. Pound spent her last years quietly in Cambridge. In 1971, she published a book, "Ezra Pound: A Note Book," containing her drawings and watercolors.

Gen. A. V. Gorbatov

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (AP)—Army Gen. Alexander V. Gorbatov, who, although arrested in 1938, survived the Stalinist purges and rose to high commands in World War II, died Friday at 82, the Russian Ministry newspaper Red Star reported today.

The obituary signed by Defense Minister Andrei Grechko and other top military figures, did not mention Gen. Gorbatov's 1938 arrest as an "enemy of the people" and the three years he spent in prisons and labor camps.

During the brief attempt by former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to expose Stalin's crimes, Gen. Gorbatov wrote his memoirs, telling of his arrest, torture and imprisonment after a five-minute trial.

In 1941, for unknown reasons, Gen. Gorbatov was rehabilitated. By 1945 he headed the Third Army in Byelorussia, the western front. He served briefly as commander of Berlin in 1945 and then worked in the Defense Ministry until his retirement in 1964.

His book, "Years of My Life," which also appeared in English, was an important source of information about the camps and prisons.

French Police Say Diplomat Confesses Smuggling Heroin

PARIS, Dec. 11 (UPI)—A French diplomat has confessed to smuggling heroin into the United States, three years after U.S. narcotics officials tipped off their French colleagues in vain that their diplomats were involved in drug trafficking, police said today.

Gérard L'Hôte, 50, former counselor at the French Embassy in New Delhi, also has admitted forging French diplomatic passports in order to smuggle money to Swiss banks, police said.

Mr. L'Hôte has been arrested on charges of falsifying official documents, but cannot be tried on the drug charge because responsibility for a drug crime expires in France after three years, police said.

Paris newspapers, quoting police reports, said that the French national security organization, the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, time and again had demanded that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs investigate Mr. L'Hôte, but that ministry officials had refused.

Police said Mr. L'Hôte had never been caught with evidence until he tried to fly to Belgium Nov. 17. Through a baggage handler's mistake, his luggage wound up with Zurich-bound baggage. A customs officer opened the suitcase to try to trace the owner and found a diplomatic passport in Mr. L'Hôte's name.

DST officers found Mr. L'Hôte, who admitted he had been on sick leave from the foreign service for a year and no longer had a real diplomatic passport.

Police searched his luxurious apartment on the Boulevard Saint Germain and said they found several false diplomatic passports and stamps for making them.

Mr. L'Hôte confessed that when in diplomatic service in Algeria he joined a drug ring according to police. They reported that he said he smuggled about 40 pounds of heroin into the United States in two trips under diplomatic immunity in 1970 and was paid \$18,000.

Mr. L'Hôte smuggled the drug into the United States via Tokyo, Honolulu and the U.S. West Coast, police said. He was suspected by U.S. narcotics agents, who reported his movements to the French.

Mr. L'Hôte, who has one arm, a scarred face and a tongue from being shot in Algeria, also received \$1,000 a trip for smuggling currency for wealthy Indians from New Delhi to Swiss banks, police said.

Children in India To Test Eating Leaves' Protein

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—Protein extracted from leaves is to be fed to infants in India in a two-year trial to determine if it can relieve the developing world's undernourishment, it was announced today.

Leaf protein is known to be a cheap and efficient animal feed, but this will be its first large application to the human diet.



HARSH INTERROGATION—Cambodian government soldiers dunking head of Khmer Rouge suspect into Mekong River during recent heavy fighting around Phnom Penh.

Saigon Claims It Beat Back Red Attacks in Mekong Delta

SAIGON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The South Vietnamese today claimed successes in the Mekong Delta and at Kien Duc, in the lower Central Highlands, but reported 20 government soldiers killed in fighting northwest of Saigon.

In the war for the delta's rice harvest, the South Vietnamese command said that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops made three attacks on government positions 50 to 100 miles southwest of Saigon.

A communiqué said that all the assaults were driven back and 68 of the attackers were killed. Government casualties were one killed and 11 wounded, the communiqué said.

But in a delayed report from Trang Bang, a district capital 25 miles northwest of Saigon, the command said that the Viet Cong shelled and then overran about 170 government militiamen Sunday. Twenty militiamen were

killed and 14 wounded, the command said, adding that Viet Cong losses were not known.

In the lower Central Highlands, the 2d Infantry Division announced that its troops have regained control of Kien Duc, the contested district capital 90 miles northeast of Saigon, overrun by North Vietnamese troops and tanks a week ago.

Field reports said that about 300 South Vietnamese troops are inside the town and about 1,500 are outside.

Forces Massing

Sporadic North Vietnamese shelling was reported in the area. But large North Vietnamese forces have been reported massing to the southeast of Kien Duc.

Meanwhile, the Cambodian government announced that President Lon Nol had accepted the resignation of Premier in Tan, and a general reshuffling of Phnom Penh's power group was expected.

The 50-year-old premier tried to resign three months ago, but was turned down by the other members of the High Political Council under U.S. Embassy pressure. Mr. Tan said then that he was disappointed because of his inability to affect government policy, which despite the creation of the High Political Council is still largely determined by Marshal Lon Nol.

Cambodian Army sources reported that the Khmer Rouge insurgents had cut Highway 5, the road from Phnom Penh, the rice fields of northwest Cambodia, at a point only 11 miles north of the capital. The highway has been cut for three months 39 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Thai King Names Convention to Choose Assembly

BANGKOK, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—King Bhumibol Adulyadej has appointed a national convention of 2,346 members to choose a new national assembly for Thailand, a government spokesman announced today.

He said that the king's decision automatically meant that the present national assembly, nominated by the former Thai military regime overthrown in October, would be dissolved.

The national convention will meet to select a new 299-member assembly from its own ranks, the spokesman said.

The mainly civilian government of Premier Sanya Dharmasakti, which was appointed by the king after the overthrow of the regime led by Phnom Kittikachorn, has promised to promulgate a new constitution by next April and to hold free elections afterward.

The government is operating under an interim constitution drawn up by the old regime, and the new constitution will have to be approved by the new assembly members. The present assembly was hand-picked by the former regime and is now the object of a virulent press campaign.

Human Rights in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The Friends of UNESCO, a Spanish organization supporting the United Nations, said today a meeting that it had scheduled for yesterday to celebrate the anniversary of the Proclamation of Human Rights was banned by police.

They will be divided into five groups and fed a variety of supplementary diets, some of which include leaf protein concentrate extracted from locally grown alfalfa by means of a simple machine.

Hungary Family Guide

VIENNA, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—Hungarian couples will be required to visit a family-planning clinic before they get married, under a law which comes into effect next month. Hungary recently tightened its abortion laws and encouraged bigger families in the face of a declining population growth rate.

Bangladesh Starts Salvage After Cyclone

Death Toll Is Put at 51; Grain Barges Sank

DACCA, Dec. 11 (AP)—Relief operations continued today for victims of Sunday's cyclone in southern Bangladesh, but the government ran into difficulties as it tried to salvage almost 1,000 tons of food grains lost in the Bay of Bengal.

Although some isolated districts had not reported, the loss of life appeared to be comparatively small. Officials reported that 51 persons were confirmed dead, most in the same area where 300,000 to a million died in a 1970 cyclone and tidal wave.

There was no word from 13 fishing boats, carrying as many as 1,000 men. But officials said many of the boats probably pulled into remote harbors before the storm and did not report in after the cyclone.

Home Minister Abdul Malek led a damage survey team today to the offshore islands of the Noakhali region, between Chittagong and Chalna, the country's two main ports. Two similar teams visited other hard-hit regions yesterday.

The principal damage seemed to be to harvested crops, including two barges with 820 tons of rice sunk near Chalna by the cyclone. Meanwhile, in the South Pacific two afloat and two cargo ships joined today in a search for survivors of two missing ships in the wake of hurricane-force winds that battered the Fiji Islands south of Suva Sunday.

Radio contact was lost with the islands after 19 survivors from a government ship reported they had made it to Fulaga Island after their ship capsized. There has been no contact with a second ship, the 200-ton Uthulakeba, carrying about 95 people. First reports said the storm left 5,000 homeless on the islands.

Russia Curbs Rockets At Japan's Request

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union has dropped part of its plan to launch weather observation rockets over the northwestern Pacific at the request of the Japanese government, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

The ministry said that the Soviet Union originally planned to launch rockets in four target areas over a 15-day period beginning last Wednesday. The Russians agreed to eliminate two target areas after Japan said the rocket-launching operation might hinder Japanese fishing boats and airline flights.

Marcellin Denies He Ordered Bugging of Le Canard Offices

PARIS, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin broke his silence today to say that he had nothing to do with the attempted bugging of the country's leading satirical newspaper, Le Canard Enchaîné.

In its latest issue the weekly accused Mr. Marcellin of personally ordering France's counter-espionage service to install electronic listening devices in the new offices of the newspaper which has often embarrassed French regimes with its disclosures.

"The Canard Enchaîné's repeated implication of me in this microphone affair leads me to state that I never gave any order on this subject, not to the director of the DST (Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire), nor to anyone," Mr. Marcellin said in a communiqué.

"I never had anything to do with such an affair, neither at close-range nor at long-range," he said.

The affair began the night of Dec. 3 when the newspaper's managing director surprised workers in the act of drilling holes in the walls and floors of Le Canard's future offices on the Rue Saint-Honoré.

Some French politicians have made light of the affair. Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said it was "conceivable" that the news-

paper itself had staged the bugging.

But today government spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat told the Senate "whatever the origin of the violation that took place, I must deplore it."

Mr. Marcellin also said in his communiqué that "the general director of the national police gave me a written report Dec. 7 from each department of the police that says they are not involved in this affair."

"A judicial investigation has been opened. I await the results," he added.

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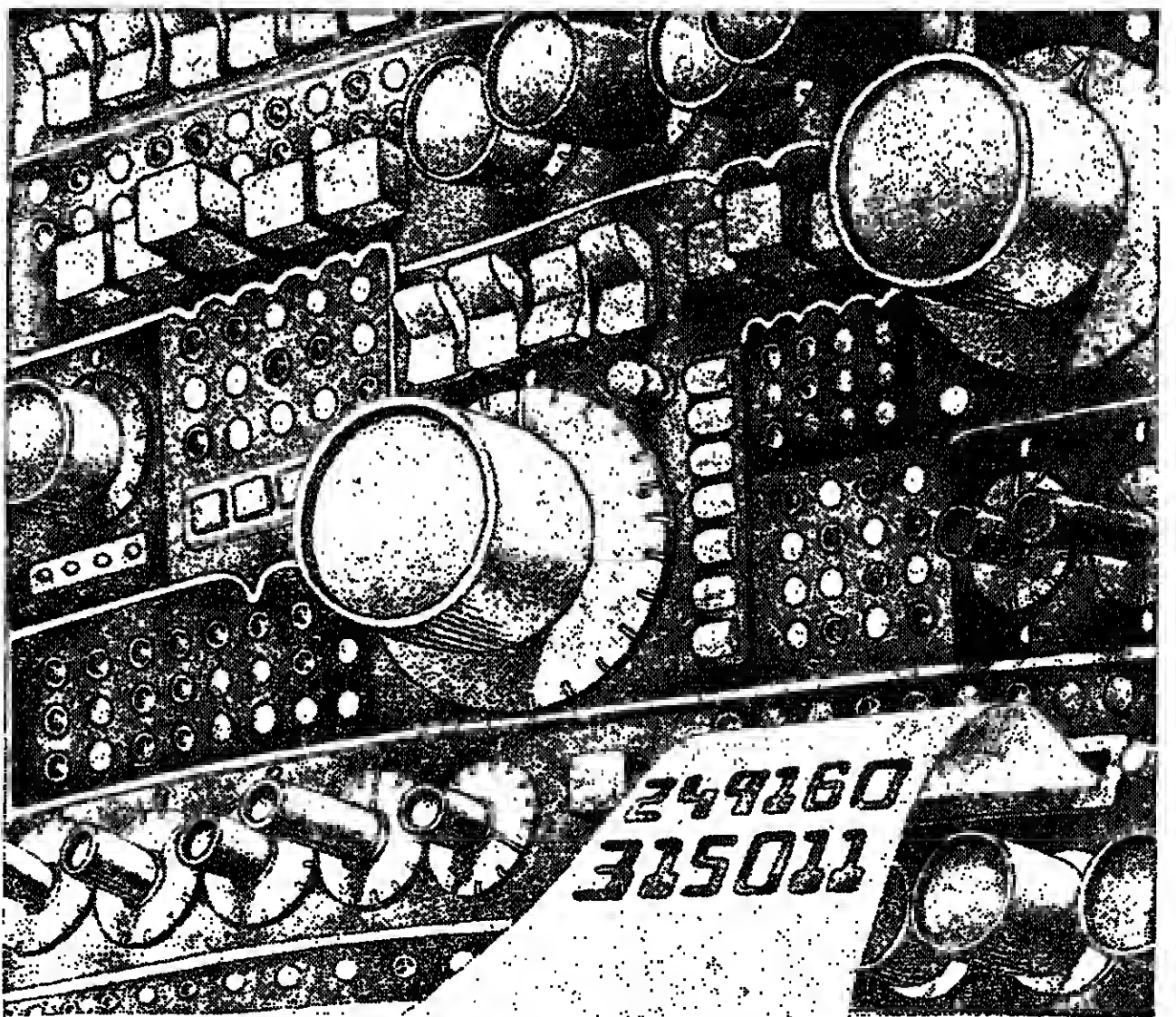
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Spain Factory Kills 22

LEGOZA, Spain, Dec. 11 (UPI)—At least 22 persons were killed when a fire destroyed all furniture factory, trapped most of its 30 workers in flames and poisonous fumes, said.

city morgue reported that bodies of three women were found among the wreckage. Hours after the explosion of a compressor set off the fire, police said, and two were hurt.

ce said the death toll was 22 when 23 persons—mostly women—manufacturing frames—died in a Madrid

169,000 Japanese Catch B-73 Influenza

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—A total of 169,000 people in most parts of Japan last week contracted a strain of influenza known as type B-73, the Health and Welfare Ministry announced today.

The ministry warned that type A influenza, which unlike type B-73 may cause many deaths, is likely to spread in the near future.

MOSCOW

Hit TV Show Revamps Soviet History

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (UPI)—All across the Soviet Union on these unusually cold December nights, people are gathering around TV sets to watch one of the most popular movies of recent years.

The film, "17 Flashes of Spring," is a fictionalized "documentary" about events which supposedly occurred near the end of World War II. It is 14 hours long—divided into 12 segments. Sometimes it moves at a painfully slow pace, but the acting is superb. By Soviet standards it is a splendid bit of entertainment, and a rare example of successful exploitation of the powers of television.

It is also clever political propaganda, depicting heroic Soviet spies, double-dealing Americans and a shrewd, able Josef Stalin in the Kremlin. This last touch is one of many recent signals that Stalin has been forgiven some of his sins by the current leadership, especially when it comes to his role as a wartime leader.

The style of "17 Flashes of Spring" is realistic. The director has inserted snippets of newsreels to heighten the sense of

authenticity. The plot, however, bears only a slight resemblance to known history.

The Hero

The hero is Stirlitz, a Soviet spy who works in the guise of a loyal Nazi officer, in the highest ranks of the political intelligence section of Hitler's SS. In fact, the Soviets had no such spy.

The story concerns Stirlitz's effective maneuvering in February, 1945, to sabotage efforts by Heinrich Himmler and Allen Dulles (then the senior American intelligence officer in Europe) to negotiate a "separate peace" excluding the Soviet Union and allowing the Germans to concentrate all their forces against the Red Army on their Eastern front. There is no historical evidence that Dulles and Himmler were involved in such a scheme.

The film was completed more than 18 months ago, but was kept off Soviet television while the authorities debated its suitability. Several aspects of "17 Flashes" are controversial. One is the liberties it takes with history, some of them resulting in a bad impression of America's

role at the end of the war. Another is the way the movie depicts the Nazi leaders. In this film, for the first time since the war, Soviet citizens see the Nazis as thoughtful, intelligent and competent men, not bloodthirsty criminals. The sympathetic portrait of Stalin also may have caused some debate.

Finally, the film was televised in August. It was a fantastic popular success. Soviet newspapers published letters from readers after the 12-part series ended urging that it be repeated quickly. (That it was repeated so soon is remarkable.) Several papers printed enthusiastic reviews. The daily *Trud* (Labor) published a letter from a much-decorated war hero, Viktor N. Leonov, who praised the film extravagantly for its authenticity.

Other reviewers wrote that the film—and the novel on which it was based—reflected historical facts. The most serious review, in the weekly *Literary Gazette*, acknowledged that the plot wasn't precisely accurate, and that some characters were amalgamations of real figures, though "everything" in the story "is based on facts."

The film begins with a deod-

Roosevelt, Stalin at Yalta in February, 1945, when "events" in Soviet TV film took place.



ed radio message that there is a plot afoot by some Nazi leaders to make a separate peace with the Western Allies. After weighing each possibility, Stirlitz decides that Himmler must be behind the plot. He worms his way into the conspiracy, covering his tracks with Hitler by confiding in his loyal aide Martin Bormann that he is trying to expose high-level disloyalty to the Führer.

In the end, Stirlitz is able to betray the secret effort to reach a separate peace both to Hitler and, through Stalin, to President Franklin Roosevelt, who is depicted as a loyal ally unaware of the evil schemes his man Dulles is pursuing. But before that happy ending, the spy must survive some supercharges.

Vyacheslav Tikhonov as Stirlitz is an actor of exceptional skill and style. One Russian intellectual describes his face and mannerisms as "completely un-Russian, very aristocratic and noble."

But unfortunately for the Soviet Union there was no Stirlitz in Berlin in 1945. The Soviets had spies, including Polish Jews and Germans, but none near the level of influence attributed to Stirlitz.

Nor did the events described as those of February, 1945, occur. Semyonov's story is loosely based on events that did take place a month later, in March, but in a very different way, according to American diplomatic records published in 1968.

The American documents indicate that Dulles was approached in Bern by Karl Wolff, the ranking SS man in Italy, in March, 1945. Wolff said he thought he could arrange for the capitulation of German forces in Italy, and only in Italy. He said he was acting without Himmler's knowledge.

The United States immediately informed the Soviet Union of this development, and the first

Soviet reaction was favorable. The Soviets asked to take part in any negotiations that followed. Then, the American documents suggest, Stalin received intelligence that something more than surrender in Italy was involved. He began to complain bitterly that the British and Americans were leaving him out of important dealings with the Germans.

The resulting spat was a precursor of others between Stalin and his Western allies which came later in 1945. At the end of a progressively more-bitter exchange between Stalin and Roosevelt on the Bern affair, Stalin virtually accused F.D.R. of lying, and of making life easier for the Germans at Soviet expense.

Roosevelt replied that he had received these accusations "with astonishment." His strongly worded message concluded, "Frankly I cannot avoid a feeling of bitter resentment toward your informers, whoever they are, for such vile misrepresentations of my actions or those of my trusted subordinates."

This letter was sent April 4. Wolff's approach in Bern had come to nothing, and Hitler's last defenses were crumbling. Wolff had not entered into any negotiations on surrender in Italy or on any other subject when the Red Army entered Berlin.

This actual course of events is not hinted at in "17 Flashes of Spring." Nor is it recorded in Soviet histories of the period.

PARIS MOVIES: Mastroianni as Hopeless Ham

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Yves Robert is a skillful caricaturist whether he is working as an actor, director or scenarist. He does not appear in the new motion picture he has written (with Jean-Loup Dabadie) and produced—"Salut l'artiste" (at the Concordia Pathé and the Biarritz)—but his talent is ever present. The comic distortion of a character or an incident is Robert's signature.

This time he presents, with merry malice, the hopeless ham. His hero is an all-out performer, an incurable exhibitionist to whom the theatrical spotlight is life's only meaning. But fortune is cruel. At 45 he is still struggling for recognition, his face better known than his name. He is on eternal call-for "bits." He is the Louis XIV of a television commercial, strolling in royal finery in the Hall of Mirrors of Versailles. He is an extra in every other movie, a dubber of animal noises for animated cartoons, an extra at the theater each evening and after midnight he—his almost as determined sidekick—do a quick-change turn in a cabaret. He is oblivious to his disordered private affairs. His adolescent son is a thief and the affection of the woman who has long loved him surrenders in total defeat to his passion for make-believe.

The film's virtues lie in the grade of the humor with which it depicts actor psychology and backstage doings and in the superlative quality of its two principal interpretations: that of Marcello Mastroianni, so droll as the actor impervious to discouragement, and that of Jean Rochefort, as his relatively less obsessed comrade. Françoise Fabian, though overshadowed, is decorative in support.

Robert has difficulty with his story after the halfway mark. He doesn't seem to know what to do or where to proceed once the initial notion has been stated and exhausted. But, it does not matter too much as far as entertainment goes. The first rupture in this performer's humor life is an overture to the second, so there is no dramatic progress. However, since neither of these



Marcello Mastroianni and Françoise Fabian.

breaks affect him deeply, they are of slight import. The episodes of his professional career, the humiliations that he endures and the hopes of stardom that spring constantly in his heart are the meat of the scenario, and these are rich satire.

Last season Yves Robert directed Pierre Richard in "Le Grand Blond Avec une Chaussure Noire," a happy, hilarious romp. Now Pierre Richard has gone it alone, starring in "Je Sais Rien Mais Je Dirai Tout" (at the Marignan Pathé), which he has written and directed, apparently under the mistaken impression that he is Charlie Chaplin. If ever a comedian required material and the guidance of a strong directorial hand, it is Richard.

In this silly yarn, he plays the simpering son of a ruthless munitions manufacturer. The do-gooding offspring plots to blow up his father's armaments factory as an act of pacifism. Richard, running wild, blows up his own comedy. His satire—involving cigar-smoking tycoons, buttoned-up generals, pompous bishops—in style and sly, and his gags fall flat one after another. Worse, he laughs at his own jokes, perhaps in fear that no one else will find them funny and hoping that laughter is contagious.

"Rude Journée Pour une Reine" of René Allu (at the Marbeuf

and the Vendôme) is an exceedingly pretentious attempt at a sociological study. It is an attempt at disclosing the mentality of an oppressed domestic, whose dreary existence is brightened by the romantic trash she has read and seen in movies. She sees herself in her mind's eye as the Empress Elisabeth of Austria as a sordid family squabble swirls about her.

The idea itself is serviceable. It was used successfully in "Stage Struck," in which Gloria Swanson appeared as a waitress who imagined herself Salome, her daydreams being in Technicolor and her real life photographed in black and white. Allu has made all of his film in color, but it's colorless nonetheless.

Instead of sharply contrast the two spheres in which hercin moves, his distinction between true and false is so obtuse that the action of his story comes utterly confused. Mrs. Signoret plays the barren trot of her assignment earnestly with commendable force, but hard work is of little avail. B-movie imagination begins upon the leading character in the film itself with medium an objective viewpoint in being established.

"La Planète Sauvage" of Barthelemy and the Bonaparte Françoise Fabian, which the lives of the planet. There themselves alarmingly on sun planet inhabited by giant. The premise is, of course, H.G. Wells might have come when he had an awful hang. Technically, this motion picture is quite extraordinary, the eerie ugliness becomes humorous. There is not a touch of humor and its weird figures of them hideous, its odd way, give it the air of a newspaper-supplement illustrations of a Jules Verne text.

Correction

The London store Liberty celebrate its centenary in 1975, and not this year, as reported in the International Herald Tribune. The IHT regrets error.

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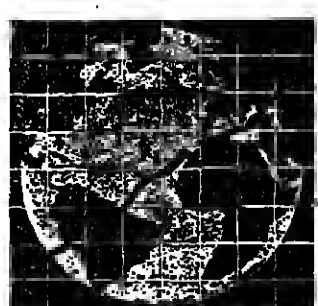
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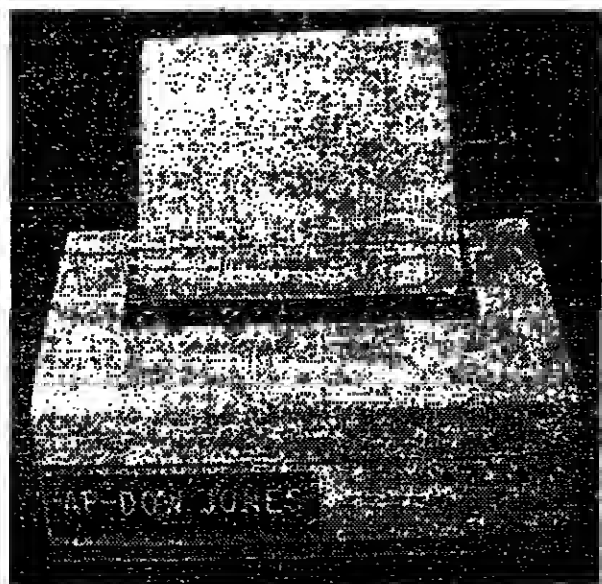
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Deutsche Bank Sees Lower Profit

Deutsche Bank expects its 1973 operating profit to decline from the 1972 level, says management. Without giving figures, he adds that the bank's earnings situation, in view of adverse developments in the second half, could still be considered satisfactory. First-half operating profit had been higher than in the like 1972 period, but earnings came under pressure in the second half because of monetary restrictions initiated by the Bundesbank. The bank's overall interest margin is about 2 percent, compared with the usual 3 to 3.5 percent, he says, adding that at least a 2.5 percent margin is necessary. Total business volume of the bank rose about 13.6 percent to about 68 billion deutsche marks in the first 10 months of the year from the end of 1972. The group's balance sheet total rose about 14.4 percent to 56.4 billion DM at the end of October.

Althom Profits Drop Sharply

Consolidated net earnings of Sté. Althom, a major French maker of heavy electrical equipment, declined to 4.7 million francs (about \$1 million) in 1972 from 20.5 million francs in 1971. The company says the decline was mainly due to "difficulties" met by its steam turbine subsidiary, especially in foreign markets. In a letter to shareholders, president Georges Glasser said that consolidated results for 1973 will probably show "an important worsening." Sales of the parent company alone for 1973 are expected to increase 20 percent over the 1.41 billion francs

recorded in 1972, with exports accounting for about 45 percent of the total. Orders received this year should show an increase of about 14 percent over last year. Mr. Glasser said that the group intends to "energetically" pursue its reorganization policy designed to bring about a recovery for both the parent and the group as rapidly as possible.

BASF Raises Prices, Cuts Production

BASF has raised its prices for plastics products between 10 and 25 percent and closed down some of its smaller West German plastics production facilities. A company spokesman says it was decided it was better to close some small production lines rather than reduce output at large plants. The spokesman declined to detail which production facilities were closed or to what degree BASF's production was affected.

Pan Am Seeks to Cut Service

Pan American has petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board for permission to cut back its 1974 service to 75 percent of that planned because its 1974 fuel allowance will be only 85 percent of that used in 1973. Pan Am would suspend service to Baltimore, New Orleans, Belgrade, Bucharest, Glasgow, Oslo, Santa Maria in the Azores, Shannon, Stockholm, Belem in Brazil and San Pedro Sula in Honduras. It also is seeking permission to suspend transatlantic service into Philadelphia until at least the end of April. A spokesman says there will be some layoffs if the petition is granted, but the exact number is not known.

Decontrol Seen Step to End Phase-4

Detroit's Big 3 Increase Prices 4 Percent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—America's Big Three auto-makers today raised the wholesale price of their 1974 cars and trucks by \$150, which translates to a 4 percent increase, at the retail level.

The surprise announcement about decontrol late yesterday is seen as a giant step toward phasing out controls and an indication that the industry-by-industry retreat from Phase-4 may proceed faster than originally anticipated.

Detroit's escape from the controls program is likely to increase pressures from other industries for equal treatment. It was the fourth significant decontrol action taken by the Council of Livable Communities, which administers Phase-4, since late October. Last week copper and aluminum prices were allowed to rise and other nonferrous metals were exempted completely, following earlier decontrol actions affecting the fertilizer and cement industries.

Council officials, in announcing the decision, emphasized that decontrol of the auto industry does not imply that restraints will be lifted quickly from other key sectors of the economy. "We look at each one of these cases individually," asserted John T. Dunlop, the council's director.

The auto decision encompasses a complex series of commitments on how much car prices would rise this year from three of the nation's four big auto makers: Ford, General Motors and American Motors. Chrysler would not agree to decontrol, but the council exempted it anyway, explaining that "discipline of the car market would induce reasonable behavior" by Chrysler.

The agreement clearly represents a trade between the council and the auto makers. The companies' basically received the price boosts they had hoped to get from the council plus the freedom to plan for the 1975 model year without government restraints.

The council was able to assuage its worries that the auto companies would load any price boosts allowed onto their small cars.

The \$150 retail limit on increases on small cars, the council said, will prevent "excessive" increases that could have occurred because of the current strong demand for small cars induced by the energy shortage.

Council officials said that without the restrictions, the auto makers probably would have raised small-car prices by an additional \$50 to \$100 or more per auto.

The companies agreed to hold the wholesale price increases on

Car Orders Drop 46% In Germany

FRANKFURT, Dec. 11 (AP)—Orders for West German cars at the factory level declined 46 percent in November from the like 1972 month, while orders for commercial vehicles fell 58 percent, the Automobile Industry Federation reported today.

The federation failed to give absolute figures, but noted that auto production declined 14 percent in November from a year earlier and commercial vehicles output dropped 22 percent.

Commenting on the order inflow decline, the federation said it was the sharpest drop since the recession in 1966-1967.

other 184 models to a maximum \$150 at Ford and GM and to \$100 at AMC.

Analysis figure the auto makers could raise prices the full \$150 retail limit on small cars without hurting their competitive position with imported cars. Overseas inflation and the effects of the dollar devaluations have forced sharp price increases on most imported cars this year.

Ford said the maximum allowable increase would enable it to recover less than half of costs it has absorbed since its last increase for labor and material two years ago. Ford said even with the higher prices, profits during the current model year will still decline.

GM, "gratified to receive the price increase it requested" and welcoming the decontrol action, contended it will have to absorb "a substantial portion" of its higher costs under the planned \$150 increase.

Privately, auto officials were less cautious in their reaction. One high official said the negotiations with the council turned out better than he had hoped.

Resumption at Ford

DETROIT, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—Ford Motor Co. said today it will resume production at seven final assembly plants that have been idle since Dec. 4. A total of 18,200 employees are affected.

Ford said production can be resumed because engines now are available with the settlement of a strike against Ford of Canada.

Arab States Set Up Company For Sumed Pipeline Project

CAIRO, Dec. 11 (AP)—A joint Arab shareholders company has been formed to finance construction of the Suez-Alexandria pipeline (Sumed) with capital of \$400 million, an official announcement said yesterday.

Bechtel Corp., of the United States, won in early October a \$45-million bid for implementing the pipeline. Oil sources said Bechtel would carry out the work, due to begin early next year.

A statement by the Egyptian Oil Ministry said Egypt will contribute \$200 million, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi \$50 million each and Qatar \$30 million. It said 40,000 shares each worth \$10,000 will be issued.

The Arab stock company will be called Suez Gulf-Mediterranean Oil Pipeline Co. It will have the nationality of Egypt, the statement said.

The company will be responsible for all the technical, industrial and commercial deeds connected with the project, the statement said.

A committee representing the parties concerned will meet in Cairo on Dec. 29 to sign the final documents for the company's establishment. The draft bill for establishing the company will later be submitted to the Egyptian

parliament for approval, the statement added.

The pipeline is to transit "the Arab peninsula and the Persian Gulf oil to European consumers with minimum cost," the statement said.

The pipeline, 330 kilometers long, will pump an initial 60 million tons of crude annually through its twin 42-inch lines. At a later stage it will pump 80 million tons annually and this would possibly be increased to 120 million tons annually, according to the project's blueprint.

The pipeline would be the third-highest project in Egypt after the Soviet-financed Aswan High Dam and Helwan iron and steel complex, near Cairo.

It would be competitive to Israel's Eilat-Askelon pipeline. The Israeli pipeline pumped 19 million tons in 1971 and 25 million tons in 1972 and was to reach 40 million tons by the end of this year.

Euro Is Worth...

Dec. 11, 1973
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:
DM 2.1404 Belgian Fr. 40.220
French Fr. 5.5370 Swiss 2.3922
£ 8.5441 Irish 5.5446
Lfr. 16.2971 Lit. 40.027
Guilders 3.3270 U.S. \$ 1.1922

Pound Drops To Record Against Dollar

Rail Strike Cited For New Decline

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Sterling declined today to a record closing low against the dollar of \$2.3070, despite what appeared to be a substantial effort by the Bank of England to moderate the decline.

Sterling had reached a record low of \$2.3138 yesterday, but the rate kept falling after Britain's train drivers confirmed that they would start disruptive action at midnight.

The action will effectively cripple transportation in Britain in view of gasoline shortages. The train drivers decided to continue disruptive action indefinitely to force the government to abandon its wage-price restraints.

London also had its electricity supplies interrupted today because of similar disruptive action by the Electric Workers Union.

Though the dollar rose against the pound, it was little changed against other European currencies. The dollar closed in Frankfurt at 2.9435 deutsche marks, down from 2.9450. It rose slightly to 3.1975 Swiss francs from 3.1930 after the Swiss national bank acted to ease domestic money market liquidity.

Aside from sterling, the guilders also remained under pressure and had to be supported by central banks to keep it within trading limits of the joint currency float.

At the end of the day, the guilders was below its support point against the French franc for commercial transactions. This presumably occurred because central banks had retired from the market.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP)—The rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound fell to a record low today.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
ster. per \$1.	2.3070	2.3145	-11.44
Belg. fr. (A.)	40.44	40.43	+0.01
Dutch gld.	3.3270	3.3270	0.00
French fr.	5.5370	5.5370	0.00
Irish £	5.5441	5.5441	0.00
Italian L.	16.2971	16.2971	0.00
Portug. esc.	200.48	200.48	0.00
Sw. krona	4.66	4.66	0.00
Swiss franc	2.9435	2.9450	-0.015
Yen	360.00	360.00	0.00

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free; B: Commercial.

U.S. Debt Level Worries Experts

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—If the shortage of oil causes a business recession in the United States in the coming months, as many economists fear, the overabundance of debt could make the slump a severe one.

That view, though still only a minority opinion among forecasters, is spreading. The idea that debt has risen dangerously and at some point will cause severe economic distress has surfaced periodically in the post-World War II era, usually at times such as now when business seems headed into a recession. But the dreaded collapse has not materialized.

Analysts say that is because the government has always kept the recession mild through stimulative economic policies. What

may be different now, however, is that the sort of stimulative measures that tended to mitigate earlier postwar recessions will not be feasible. An expanding money supply, for example, served in previous post-war slumps to spur consumer and corporate spending and, ultimately, provided orders for idled factories and jobless workers. But now, it is feared, such a policy might only exacerbate inflation in areas where goods are available while factories idled by a lack of oil would remain so.

There is evidence that federal authorities keenly recognize the problem that such a recession would pose. Several days ago, for instance, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur F. Burns told a congressional hearing that

while "the economic outlook has worsened," he feared "monetary devices for dealing with this problem can have very limited usefulness."

In such circumstances, some economists say, the nation's large and rising debt burden could at last cause real trouble. "The growing role of debt in the economy didn't disturb me particularly in the past when recessions were setting in," says John Gorman, a Commerce Department analyst who keeps a close watch on such matters. "But now, I don't know, I'm concerned."

The economist notes that a record portion of Americans' after-tax income is being taken up by interest charges and repayments on mortgages and installment loans. At present, he estimates, these debt payments eat up about 23 percent of income, after standing at only 11.3 percent in 1948.

Much of this borrowing, he fears, may have been done by "people who didn't expect economic trouble" in the months ahead.

The rapid rise of debt also disturbs Leonard H. Lempert, an economic consultant based in North Egremont, Mass. A close student of business-cycle history, Mr. Lempert says that debt traditionally tends to climb more swiftly in the early years of an economic expansion.

The rise since the end of 1970, however, when the current expansion began, dwarfs anything in the record books, the economist says. Mortgage debt has been soaring at an annual rate above \$50 billion, he observes, and consumer installment debt has been leaping by more than \$20 billion a year.

To place such increases into long-term perspective, Mr. Lempert says that, prior to the current expansion, mortgage debt never rose by more than about \$20 billion annually and installment debt never by more than \$8 billion.

The climbing debt burden also includes companies. Corporate debt outstanding now totals some \$500 billion, according to government estimates. The total has about doubled just since the mid-1960s and is more than 10 times the level of \$45 billion outstanding at the start of the postwar era.

One consequence of the huge rise in corporate borrowing is that cash held by corporations now amounts to only about 20 percent of their current liabilities, obligations that generally must be paid within 12 months. At the start of the 1960s, the comparable percentage was about 40 percent.

Wall Street Advance Fizzles, Dow Average Drops 17 Points

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT)—Stock prices fell sharply today as Wall Street's stirring, three-day technical rally ground to a jarring halt. Volume rose to 30.1 million shares from yesterday's 18.56 million shares.

The Dow Jones industrial, turning suddenly weak after the noon-hour, plummeted 18.96 points to 334.12. In the three previous sessions, the Dow had recovered nearly one-third of its 158-point drop that ended one week ago.

Today's decline reflected several factors: The ebbing strength of the technical rally, jolting inflationary fears and renewed jitters over the energy crisis—the market's main depressant since late October.

A number of glamour stocks showed large declines, partly in anticipation of year-end "window dressing" by mutual funds and also in response to the pressures of tax-loss selling.

Itek, the second most-active issue, plunged 9 1/2 points to 12 1/4. This marked the lowest price in a decade for the high-technology issue that sold at a record high of 172 1/2 in 1967.

The big drop in Itek followed a statement by the company that it expects to report lower earnings this year. Itek said net income could run as low as \$130 a share, against last year's \$125 a share.

Avon Products, a market casualty this autumn because of its slowing growth rate, sank 9 points to a 1972 low of 65 1/2. Earlier this year, the nation's leading maker of cosmetics and toiletries traded at a record price of 140.

Honeywell dropped 3 1/8 to 73 3/4. Avon Products 8 to 65 1/2. Polaroid 4 to 72. Digital Equipment 6 1/3 to 80 1/2. Xerox 3 1/4 to 130 1/4. IBM 11 1/2 to 251 1/2. Burroughs 7 1/2 to 218 1/2. Texas Instruments 3 1/2 to 98 3/4.

Heavily-traded S.S. Kresge lost 2 7/8 to 39, and Bristol-Myers 3 to 48 1/2. General Motors, the day's most active stock, picked up 1/4 to 50 1/8. Chrysler rose 3/8 to 17, but Ford fell 1/4 to 42 5/8. The auto firms announced price increases.

American Telephone, among the volume leaders, lost 3/8 to 48 1/8. Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Apex index fell 1.05 to 81.03.

Company Report

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Fourth Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) ... 306.7 253.3
Profits (millions) ... 14.85 13.11
Per Share ... 1.23 0.86
Year
Revenue (millions) ... 1,025.0 906.9
Profits (millions) ... 44.20 38.93
Per Share ... 3.35 2.85

GE Gets Contract

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—The Navy today awarded General Dynamics a \$280-million contract to build four more nuclear attack submarines. Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., a division of Tenneco, lost out on the bidding.

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*Figures taken from "Investissements Etrangers en Belgique. Rapport 1972", published by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

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Commodity Index High

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—Reuters index of world commodity prices today rose a further 11.2 points to a record 1,392.5 (1961 equals 100). The index now stands 39 percent higher than on June 27, when it first rose above 1,000. A year ago it was 714.9.

Swiss Ease Squeeze

ZURICH, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—The Swiss national bank said today it will reduce minimum reserve requirements on domestic and foreign liabilities by 20 percent on Dec. 20. The move is designed to ease domestic liquidity.

Inflation in CD Countries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Greece experienced the worst inflation of any of the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the year ending Oct. 31, organization reported today. Greek inflation rate was 12.3 percent in the 12-month period followed by Japan 14.4 percent, Italy 11 percent, Britain 10.1 percent, Canada 8.7 percent, 8.1 percent, the United States 7.9 percent and West Germany 6.6 percent.

In the month of October, inflation rate was higher in 11.2 percent than for the OECD member as a whole. For all OECD countries, including the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand—the rate was 7.9 percent, while in European countries it was 12.3 percent.

The highest rise was in Switzerland with 21 percent, followed by France with 18 percent, mainly as a result of a sharp rise in food prices. France was third with 11.2 percent. The United States, West Germany and Italy each had 8.8 percent increases.

Bank Loans Drop in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Banking by British clearing banks declined \$377 million to \$12,543 billion in the week ended Nov. 31, statistics released by the banks showed.

The banks, which comprise Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and Williams & Glyn's, but for about 58 percent of deposits of banks in Britain, declined in lending was seen as an indication that bank of England's efforts to credit expansion are being "taken effect."

The Bank of England raised its discount rate to a record 11.25 percent and for special deposits of 2 percent on deposit liabilities. The bank's lending ability of more than \$580 million, preceding four weeks Oct. 27, clearing banks rose by \$749 million.

Price Tops List Inflation in CD Countries

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Bear, Stearns & Co. **Fulton, Reid & Staples, Inc.** **McDonald & Company**

W. H. Morton & Co. The Ohio Company Prescott, Ball & Turben L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Shields Securities Corporation Wood, Struthers & Whitrop Inc.

Banque Commerciale Italiana **Banque Nationale de Paris** **Banque de l'Union Européenne**

Bank of America International Eurobank N.V. Lloyds Bank Finance Company N.V.

Limited
Dierman Holding & Dierman
N M Rothschild & Sons

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Limited

10/11/1951

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1440 Focus,
 1440 Co-Op,
 1440 Co-Op 2
 1440 Co-Op 3

New York Stock Exchange Trading

New York Stock Exchange Trading									
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0	100	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0	30	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0	20	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0	100	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0	30	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0	20	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4

Stocks and Bonds									
Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0	100	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0	30	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0	20	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4

Tokyo Exchange

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Market Summary

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
NYSE	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0



NOT EVERYONE AGREES on the best way to drink Jack Daniel's. But we see no cause for disagreement.

Some say the less you add to a glass of Jack Daniel's the more you enjoy its taste. Others insist on plenty of mix. But to us Jack Daniel's is Jack Daniel's. A whiskey with a rareness none other can achieve. And that holds true no matter how you drink it. You see, every drop is steeped in a special way through 12 feet of finely ground charcoal before being barreled to age. Called charcoal mellowing, this extra step takes a lot of time and patience. But the mellow difference it gives Jack Daniel's, we believe, makes the extra effort well worthwhile.

You can taste the special difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of the bars or restaurants listed below.

BARS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS									
FRANCE	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain
GERMANY	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain
ITALY	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain
NETHERLANDS	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain	St. Germain

U.S. Commodity Prices									
Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
Wheat	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0	100	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Corn	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Soybeans	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0	30	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Wheat	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0	100	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Corn	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4

European Gold Markets

Gold	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Gold	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
Gold	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
Gold	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
Gold	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0

European Currencies

Currency	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
DM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
DM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
DM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
DM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0

COMMODITY FUTURES

COMMODITY FUTURES									
Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
Wheat	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0	100	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
Corn	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	50	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Soybeans	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0	30	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 11, 1978

We set asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed.
The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them.
Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the
FT. (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

	1973			
	Test.	Prea.	High	Low
Amsterdam.....	100.0	98.1	144.6	98.1
Bruscels.....	124.8	132.01	168.88	122.81
Frankfurt.....	101.4	100.00	150.21	100.00
London 36.....	333.8	325.4	503.8	278.4
London 500.....	148.78	141.87	217.35	143.72
Paris.....	102.71	108.38	141.28	95.48
Zurich.....	88.4	85.7	118.3	85.7
Geneva.....	435.84	434.77	699.27	439.58
Prague (21).....	238.63	397.46	422.48	298.63
Prague (91).....	4139.95	4186.18	5359.74	4139.95
Zurich.....	309.8	305.8	418.8	305.8

**Forward Contract
Exchange Co. Ltd**

	12. 1973	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74	Déc. '74
Close		'73	'74	'74	'74	'74
A	\$24.95					
		820	815	820	830	829
		833	825	840	835	860
	236.90					
		325	328	330	332	328
		331	325	339	341	365
B	\$175.95					
		3950	3900	3950	4050	4100
		4150	4700	4220	4253	4400

Amsterdam telex: 16522 nl.

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(National Bank of Hungary)

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Twelve Year External Term Loan

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December 5, 1973

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The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

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The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd.

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The only firm in Greece owning a fleet
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Endless miles of beaches, 1,400 islands
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away from the crowds.
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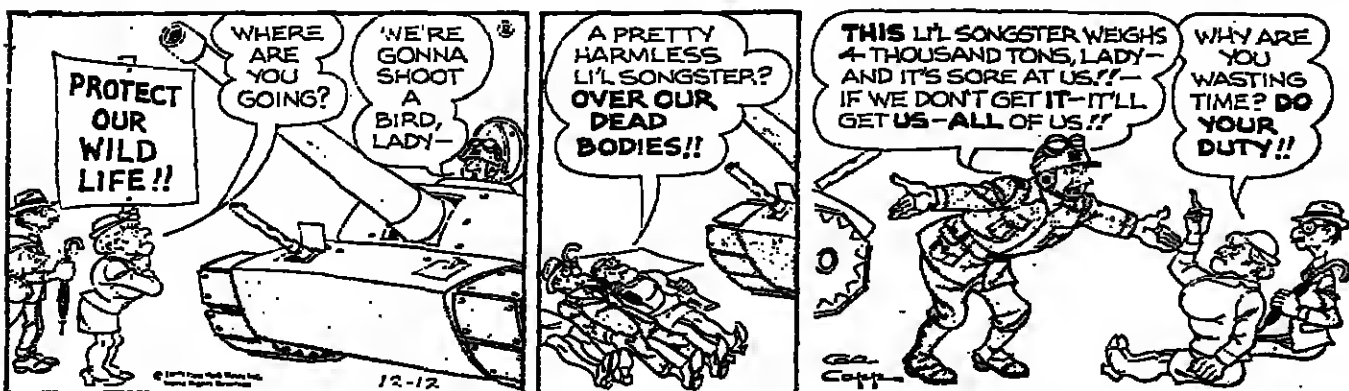
B. Look, see Dick take Jane to a classy restaurant.

C. See Dick impress Jane by slipping the waitressed a dime.

See Dick and Jane dining in the meat locker.



LIL ABNER



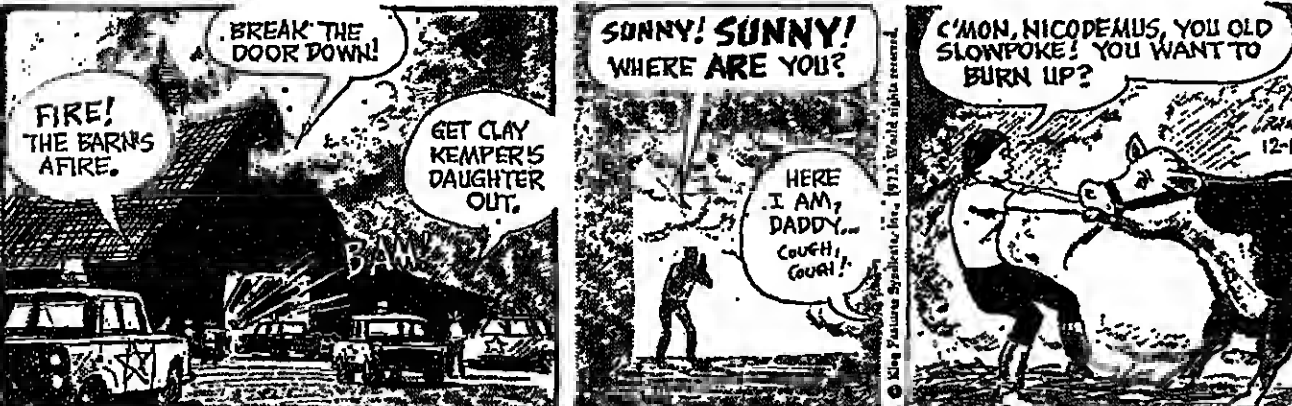
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A major problem at all levels of tournament play is the slow player whose small-like thinking holds up everyone else.

The best cure for such snails would no doubt be a course in commuter bridge. Each deal takes about three minutes, and a player who thinks for more than 10 seconds may not be invited to play the next day.

Commuter bridge is played goulash-style, with the cards dealt in bunches, so nine-card suits are more common than they would be in more orthodox circumstances.

After his opponents had bid the major suits, he jumped to five clubs. His partner eventually pushed North-South to six spades by trying six clubs. East felt confident that he could defeat this, but did not double.

The opening lead was the club king, and South ruffed. He led a spade to the king in dummy, revealing the bad trump break, and ran the heart jack successfully. He repeated the heart finesse and let a diamond to the

king. East won with the ace and forced South to ruff by leading his remaining club. The declarer cashed his heart ace and diamond queen, leaving this position:

NORTH	EAST
A 7 4	A 10 8
K 10 9	K 10 9
Q 10	Q 10
J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

South quickly demonstrated that East's hopes of making a trump trick to defeat the slam were an illusion. He ruffed a diamond in the dummy and led a heart winner. It did not matter what East did, but he chose to ruff.

South overruled with the ten and ruffed another diamond. When he led the last heart from dummy, East had to surrender. Making the slam had taken under three minutes.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding was:

North	East	South	West
1♥	Pass	1♠	5♣
Pass	Pass	5♠	Pass
5♣	Pass	6♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	6♣	Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALGOT

HADE

ENPOT

MOBERY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

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BOOKS

MY LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Or Why I Am Not Mark Twain

By Richard Bissell. Illustrated. 240 pp. Little, Brown & Co. \$7

Reviewed by John Seelye

IN the good old golden days of English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, when authors and editors stalked one another with cudgels and horsewhips, it was the leisurely and genteel fashion to lard a review with generous quotations from the book in question, a fat sandwich between thin slices of praise, laudatory and otherwise, by the reviewer. This will no longer do, but I wonder how else to do justice to Richard Bissell's latest book, "My Life on the Mississippi, or Why I Am Not Mark Twain."

"Book" became the volume at hand, defies precise definition, being an apparently random collection of reminiscences and rhubarb, including letters and anecdotes, from the author's riverborne past. Moreover, Bissell is blessed with an ease of style (styles, rather), which inspires reviewer's brackets on page after page of the following:

The hard to grow old, Huckleberry, and see the steamboats go down, and the one-cylinder Schaeppel engines, and the trolley cars, the roller coaster, the St. George and the Page hotels, and good old Jambou... but the river is still there, and the willows, and the riprap, and the Mormon flies in June piled under the street lamps near the river on South Main Street. All the bright talents of the Urban Renewal demolition squads have been unable to crush the annual advent of the Mormon flies from the river. There they swirl in swarms around the street lamps, there they lie in drifts along the sidewalks, wiggling and squirming as they perish in wretched disarray. It must make the Urban Renewal agents mad enough to stamp their feet and cry, "Oh prunes!"

This may not be the finest example of Bissell in action, but it is certainly definitive. As the initial reference and the rhythms tell us, the author is by Mark Twain possessed. Bissell is seriously near the end of the line of the Great Inland Prose Phloids, a continuity that begins with Twain and progresses through Sherwood Anderson, Hemingway and Jack Conroy, the last of whom is still alive and well in Moberly, Mo.

If Bissell's most recent river drift has a terminal point, beyond the general (also Great Inland American) theme of nostalgia, it is his specific debt to Mark Twain and his general indebtedness to that great rebellious schoolroom full of boys' books which are Mark Twain's heritage. We hear echoes throughout of Tarkington's "Peterson," of Henry Shreve's "The Real Diary of a Real Boy," of Clare Briggs's "When a Fellow Needs a Friend."

Bissell's first novel, "A Stretch on the River," appeared in 1950, within a year of "Catcher in the Rye." It is an autobiographical account of a young man's voyage on a Mississippi tow-boat, (actually, push-boat, a complex and lyrical novel in the Mark Twain-inspired, hardboiled, proletarian manner of the thirties and forties).

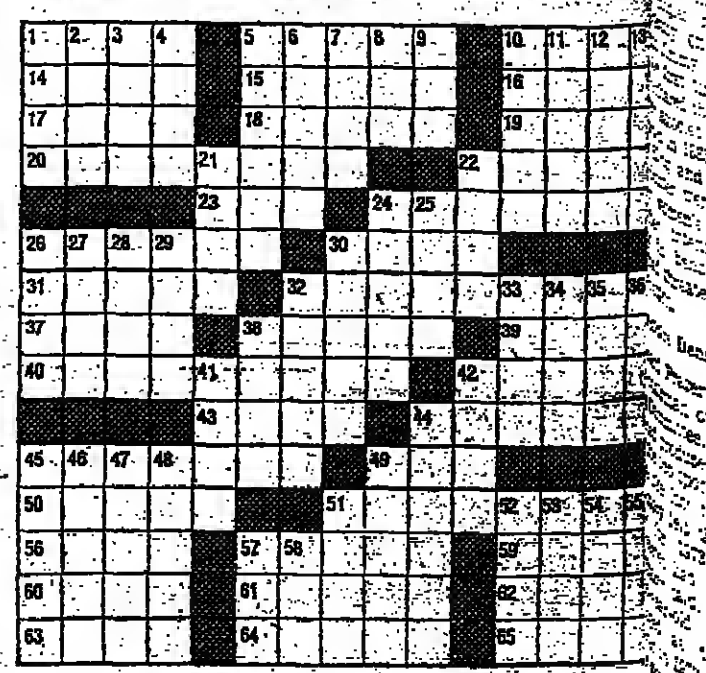
John Seelye, author of "Kid" and the forthcoming "Tricks," teaches English at University of Connecticut.

© The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will W

ACROSS	49 Rabid	25 Metals
1 "brilliant"	50 Strange	26 Fastener
5 Sword	51 Famous criminal	27 Hebrew means
10 memoir	52 Plant stem	28 Parrot fish
14 Lawman Wyatt	53 Despondent	29 Bungle
15 Stead	54 Knowledge	30 Mississippi tributary
16 Portico	55 "Who's...?"	32 No place (S.P.O.)
17 Nick Charles's dog	56 Patent base	33 William S. or Moss
18 Tobacco kilns	57 Girl's name	34 Roman date
19 Trifles	58 Ate	35 Treaty org.
20 Violinist, chemist, etc., with 28 Across	59 Golfer	36 Feds
22 sequel	60 Served a winner	37 European cap
23 Wapiti	61 "Who's...?"	38 John
24 Got on the bus	62 Patent base	39 Arabian judge
26 See 20 Across	63 Girl's name	40 Cautioned
28 Scotland or Harvard	64 Ate	41 Moroccan pot
31 Affair	65 Golfer	42 Dodgson girl
32 Get wise		43 Cards et al.
37 Slave		44 Clarinets, e.g.
38 Exudes		45 Poet Marianne
39 Garden man		46 Bearing
40 Title for 51 Across		47 Dismounted
42 Mino's land		48 Corner
43 Medley		49 Time period
44 Man of "elementary" learning		50 One of the companies
45 Disturbed the peace		51 Abbr.
		52 Greek letter



Yesterday's Jumble: LOATH STOKE DONKEY AWHILE

Answer: What you might see at a bar on a rainy night - AN OLD SOAK

Observer

Full Disclosure

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Cash in hand amounts to \$6.73. (Actual-ly, the goal here being ut-ter and absolute candor, it is more nearly correct to call \$7 of this amount "cash in wallet"—one \$5 bill, two \$1 bills. The bal-ance, \$1.73 is "cash in pocket," all of this sum being in coin. Large quantities of diverse coins are kept as "cash in pocket" to satisfy the busi-nessman's insistence upon exact fare (40 cents for each ride.)



Baker

Assets include 23 percent of a 50-year-old frame house which needs a paint job, extensive tree pruning on three sides, new sod on the front lawn, a new kitchen sink, and an ingenious idea for eliminating a musty odor that comes out of the cellar every August. 77 percent of this property still belongs to a mortgage holder.

Other assets include a 1969 Buick 18 miles to the gallon (in town), the complete works (pa-erback) of Ian Fleming, two suits (one blue, one gray) with used-suit resale value; one sil-ver-plated beer marked "imported"; one-third of a cured Smithfield ham shoulder left from Thanks-giving; one television set with no sound-control knob; an Army Corps of Engineers relief map of the Mason-Dixon Line (framed); and a bumper sticker that says "Democrats for Nizkor."

Income—actually, there doesn't seem to be any income. There is a pay statement once a month, which indicates that most of the pay has been deducted at the source.

Taxes—On the average, the amount of taxes paid over the past three years was 10 times more than a President of the United States with a family of four would pay on a salary of \$200,000 a year.

Gift to the state—It is the in-tention of the author to this full disclosure to grant to the United States of America for posterity the title to the above-mentioned 50-year-old frame house, said gift to the state to become effective in the year 2025 provided (A)

that the Secret Service agree to effect at once the necessary re-arrangement (pawning, pur-uing, sodding, kitchen sink, elim-ination of musty odor, and (B) that the Internal Revenue Service agree not to subject the present tenant to what is known in the White House as "screwing"; to wit, harassment for failure to pay 20 times more income tax than a President with a family of four would pay on a salary of \$200,000 a year.

Debt in hand, while staggering, is not solely unrepayable, so there is really no need for the steady stream of letters from de-partment store credit managers threatening legal action. Open space on the north side of the above-mentioned 50-year-old frame house covers an area 80 feet long by 12 feet wide. This is nearly 1,000 square feet of ex-cel-lent land that would make an ideal site for any millionaire who wanted to build an unusually large compost pile. Accordingly, this area is already being of-fered to interested millionaires for \$500,000.

Valuable personal papers abound in the property in hand and promise to become a small source of income next year if Congress will listen to reason. These papers, long stored in an attic, include a complete set of third-grade spelling test papers, a fifth-grade report on the beaver written in longhand, and several hundred pounds of long-forgotten documents capable of occupying scholars for years. A typical document, a piece of cardboard backing from a com-mercially laundered shirt, con-tains the handwritten notes and computations about the price of 17 bundles of cedar shingles in the year 1969. Maker of this dis-closure states that it was his in-tention to give these documents to the government in 1967 and claim a tax reduction on its ap-praisal of their value (\$47.50). The papers (weight: 632 pounds) will be sent to Internal Revenue with tax returns on April 15. If there is any question about the legality of the deduction, we are willing to submit the question to a committee of department store credit managers and promise to abide by their decision.

How Margareta Sylwan, one of Stockholm's leading editorial cartoonists, sees Theodore Kallifatides.

Greek Success Story In Far, Far North

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (HT)—The arrival of young Kallifatides was an unceremonious affair: There he was, unannounced, one June morning in 1964, an immigrant Greek in baggy pants hug-ging his cardboard suitcase through Stockholm's Central Station.

He landed a job as a restaurant dishwasher and being, as it seemed, reasonably bright, he was soon promoted to the coffee kitchen to operate the espresso machine.

Eight years later, in June 72, Theodore Kallifatides, then 34, settled down behind the editor's desk at Bonniers Litterära Magasin—perhaps Scandinavia's most prestigious literary jour-nal, known as the BLM. He proceeded to write a novel which may have earned him a permanent spot in Swedish literary history.

Those years in between were busy ones for Mr. Kalli-fatides. From the restaurant he moved on to jobs as newspaper boy, mailman and night porter. He had a newspaper of Lin-guaphone Swedish when he arrived and he rapidly improved his vocabulary, grammar and syntax by reading authors like Strindberg, Lagerman and Dehnbach. He published a couple of Swedish-language collections of poetry and a more or less au-tobiographical prose volume entitled "Utlänningar" (Foreigners), which was well received despite a few oblique jabs at Swedish nationalism.

He picked up a Swedish university degree and a lectureship in philosophy. His "Utlänningar" was made into a film, "Jag heter Stenlof," (I am called "Foreigner") directed by Johan Bergström, which netted a critical prize, Venice last year.

He was working on a doctoral dissertation in philosophy, when BLM offered him the editor's chair. The magazine had not been doing too well and there were rumors that the publi-cation might have to fold.

"I accepted just the same," said Mr. Kallifatides, "deciding to go literary for a few years. I think we are sailing before a better breeze now since we made some changes in style and contents."

This fall, Mr. Kallifatides definitely climbed to the summit of the Swedish Parnassus. His novel "Bönder och Herrar" (roughly "Admirals and Masters") was a literary crash-through rather than a mere breakthrough. It is a burlesque recollection of vague childhood memories from his native village near Sparta, a social document rather than a conventional novel.

His books are in Swedish only, at present, but there are plans to translate the prose volumes.

Mr. Kallifatides grew up in a village much like the fictitious Jajals in his last book. He experienced the brutalities of the wartime German occupation and the ambivalence of the village fathers—clerical and secular—boothlicking upward and kicking



downward. He listened to the stories told in the village square, some sad, some hilarious, most of them rustically coarse-grained. After the war, the Kallifatides family moved to Athens where young Theodore got his primary education. He learned Latin and French in secondary school, intending to become a philologist. He switched to drama, studied at an Athens academy and acted in minor parts. He published a few novels in Greek magazines.

Mr. Kallifatides is less than enthusiastic about present-day Greece, a country which he maintains has not been a democ-racy in his time. The heroes and anti-heroes in his latest book are Communists, or at least Socialists. The villains are the masters, the representatives of the establishment in this mini-universe of Jajals. Mr. Kallifatides considers himself a humanistic Socialist, "of the Alexander Dubcek type."

Asked if his choice of Sweden, when he decided to emigrate, was politically motivated—Sweden has been called "the eastern-most of Western democracies"—Mr. Kallifatides said: "Not really." A main reason, he admitted, was the money which, as Mediterranean rumors had it, could be picked off the trees.

"How was I to know at the time that it was mere hearsay?" The real reason, I believe, was the beauty of the Swedish language," Mr. Kallifatides continued. "Soft vowels, double accents and constellations of consonants..."

Mr. Kallifatides' writing seems slightly tinged by Strind-berg's turn-of-the-century prose, not archaic but perhaps dated. "That is not important," he said. "I am not out for linguistic purity. I write because I believe that I have some-thing to say. When I have no more to say I may go back to dishwashing or perhaps to that dissertation."

Mr. Kallifatides retains his Greek nationality but this year he became a naturalized Swede as well. He lives a suburban life with his Swedish-born wife and son.

That does not mean, though, that he has accepted the Swedes and the Swedish way of life without reservations. He finds a lot of superstition, social and sexual, among his new countrymen.

"The Swedes believe that they are liberated in every way, freed of the prejudices and preconceptions that plague the rest of mankind," Mr. Kallifatides said. "That is not correct; they are as blind and hung-up as the rest of us."

PEOPLE: Just Desserts To Delivery Boy

A teen-age supermarket delivery boy has discovered that it pays to be nice to everyone. John Bianchi, 19, of New York, is sole heir to the estate of Ethel Field, who died at 81 in February. At first Bianchi thought the objects she left to him were "junk." But the tray he put on the washing machine at home turned out to be 17th-century and silver at that. He also collected a bunch of pawn tickets—for such items as a \$7,500 diamond ring and cases of silver.

When he was 14 and making \$40 a week, Bianchi used to fight with other delivery boys so he could deliver Mrs. Field's groceries to her Fifth Avenue apart-ment—she was a \$1 tipper. When Mrs. Field became crippled Bianchi began visiting her daily, running errands, and doing housework. When she died, it was disclosed that she was the widow of investor Thomas Field, who died in the 1930s. In addition to the objects, pawn tickets and miscellaneous items, Bianchi gets \$500 a month from the Field estate. So far, auction of some of his inherited objects have earned him \$38,000. "The reason that I was helping her all the time," said Bianchi, "was that she never complained about anything. Doing things for some-one like that is more or less a pleasure. That's why I kept it up."

Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post, has been named the 30th winner of the John Peter Zenger Award for the Post's coverage of the Water-gate affair. The award is presented annually by the Division of Archives for distinguished service to freedom of the press and the people's right to know. Mrs. Graham is the first woman to have received the award since it was first given 19 years ago.

Col. Mary E. Bane, 44, is to be the first woman unit commander in the U.S. Marines. A spokes-man said Monday that it was the first time in the 168-year history of the Marine Corps that a woman had been given direct command over men—her com-pany includes more than 2,000. Col. Bane, who is single and a native of Normal, Ill., said she "was just overwhelmed when I learned I was to be the first to get a command like this. I'll do my best to perform as any profes-sional Marine would." The unit serves as administrative center

Col. Mary E. Bane

for Camp Pendleton, a sprawl-ing base in California with 301 civilian employees—and Made-ira command is effective on 3-15.

Accepting the gift of an foot fir tree that will go in Blue Room at the White House, Nixon said that the tree "have some lights on it—but created that the first family do its bit in the energy crisis spending the holidays at White House instead of flying out."

Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevnu-shin was honored by the Tor-o Poets League and the Tor-o Writers' Union the other night a BYOB party. Author Grae Gleason, a founder of the Wit-tution, explained that the Can-dian Department of External Affairs asked the two organizations to organize a reception but didn't give any money to do it. Yevnu-shin, on his Russian-Canadian cultural change visit, drank red wine.

June Mead, 45, of East G-stead, England, pleaded guilty Monday to running her car-mine into her husband's 29-year-old secretary to let the incident, said her husb-and made him realize that he had neglected my marriage. Mead was fined \$200—paid an additional \$100 fine costs.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

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